

# FILLED POLYMER COMPOSITE AND SYNTHETIC BUILDING MATERIAL COMPOSITIONS

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates to composite compositions having matrices of polymer networks and dispersed phases of particulate and/or fibrous materials, which have excellent mechanical properties, rendering them suitable for use in load bearing applications, such as in building materials. The composites are stable to weathering, can be molded and colored to desired functional and aesthetic characteristics, and are environmentally friendly, since they can make use of recycled particulate or fibrous materials as the dispersed phase.

### 2. Description of Related Art

Polymeric composite materials that contain organic or inorganic filler materials have become desirable for a variety of uses because of their excellent mechanical properties, weathering stability, and environmental friendliness.

These materials can be are relatively low density, due to their foaming, or high density when unfoamed, but are extremely strong, due to the reinforcing particles or fibers used throughout. Their polymer content also gives them good toughness (i.e., resistance to brittle fracture), and good resistance to degradation from weathering when they are exposed to the environment. This combination of properties renders some polymeric composite materials very desirable for use in building materials, such as roofing materials, decorative or architectural products, outdoor products, insulation panels, and the like.

In addition, the filler materials used need not be virgin materials, and can desirably be recycled fibers or particulates formed as waste or by-product from industrial processes. Polymeric composites allow these materials to be advantageously reused, rather than present disposal problems.

Filled composite polymeric materials have been described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,302,634; 5,369,147; 5,548,315; and 5,604,260, the contents of each of which is incorporated herein by reference. However, the materials disclosed in these patents all use polyester polyurethane resins that are formed as the reaction products of unsaturated polyester polyols, saturated polyols, poly- or di-isocyanates, and a reactive monomer, such as styrene. The number of different reactants, and the complexity of the resulting process chemistry, adds increased cost to the preparation of these materials, both through added costs for materials inputs and through added capital costs for additional process equipment.

A filled closed cell foam material is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,661,533 (Stobby), but provides much lower densities than are desirable for structural building products. Moreover, Stobby does not disclose or suggest a composite material that is "self-skinning," i.e., that forms a continuous skin on the surface of the material that covers and protects the material underneath, which is porous, and subject to visible scratching.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It has been found, however, that a highly filled, foamed or unfoamed composite polymeric material having good mechanical properties can be obtained without the need for all of the components required in the patents cited above. This

results in a substantial decrease in cost, because of decreased materials cost, and because of decreased complexity of the process chemistry, leading to decreased capital investment in process equipment.

In one embodiment, the invention relates to composite compositions having a matrix of polymer networks and dispersed phases of particulate or fibrous materials. The polymer matrix contains a polyurethane network formed by the reaction of a poly- or di-isocyanate and one or more saturated polyether or polyester polyols, and an optional polyisocyanurate network formed by the reaction of optionally added water and isocyanate. The matrix is filled with a particulate phase, which can be selected from one or more of a variety of components, such as fly ash particles, axially oriented fibers, fabrics, chopped random fibers, mineral fibers, ground waste glass, granite dust, or other solid waste materials. The addition of water can also serve to provide a blowing agent to the reaction mixture, resulting in a foamed structure, if such is desired.

The composite material of the invention is advantageously used as structural building material, and in particular as synthetic lumber, for several reasons. First, it has the desired density, even when foamed, to provide structural stability and strength. Second, the composition of the material can be easily tuned to modify its properties by, e.g., adding oriented fibers to increase flexural stiffness, or by adding pigment or dyes to hide the effects of scratches. This can be done even after the material has been extruded. Third, the material is self-skinning, forming a tough, slightly porous layer that covers and protects the more porous material beneath. This tough, continuous, highly adherent skin provides excellent water and scratch

resistance. In addition, as the skin is forming, an ornamental pattern (e.g., a simulated wood grain) can be impressed on it, increasing the commercial acceptability of products made from the composite.

In a more specific embodiment, the invention relates to a polymer matrix composite material, comprising:

- (1) a polyurethane formed by reaction of
  - (a) one or more monomeric or oligomeric poly- or di-isocyanates;
  - (b) a first polyether polyol having a first molecular weight; and
  - (c) an optional second polyether polyol having a second molecular weight lower than the first molecular weight; and
- (2) optionally, a polyisocyanurate formed by reaction of a monomeric or oligomeric poly- or di-isocyanate with water or other blowing agents;
- (3) a particulate inorganic filler.

As indicated above, the polymer matrix composite material of the invention can have a variety of different uses. However, it is particularly suitable in structural applications, and in particular as an synthetic lumber. Accordingly, another specific embodiment of the invention relates to an synthetic lumber, comprising the polymer matrix composite material described above, and having a relatively porous material and a relatively non-porous toughening layer disposed on and adhered to the porous material.

It has been found that the process used to manufacture the polymer matrix composite material and the synthetic lumber formed therefrom can have an important impact on the appearance and properties of the resulting material, and thus on its

commercial acceptability. Accordingly, another particular embodiment of the invention relates to a method of producing a polymer matrix composite, by:

- (1) mixing a first polyether polyol having a first molecular weight and a second polyether polyol having a second molecular weight higher than the first molecular weight with a catalyst, optional water, and optional surfactant;
- (2) optionally introducing reinforcing fibrous materials into the mixture;
- (3) introducing inorganic filler into the mixture;
- (4) introducing poly- or di-isocyanate into the mixture; and
- (5) allowing the exothermic reaction to proceed without forced cooling except to control runaway exotherm.

The materials of the invention, and the process for their preparation, are environmentally friendly. They provide a mechanism for reuse of particulate waste in a higher valued use, as described above. In addition, the process for making them optionally uses water in the formation of polyisocyanurate, which releases carbon dioxide as the blowing agent. The process thus avoids the use of environmentally harmful blowing agents, such as halogenated hydrocarbons.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

As described above, one embodiment of the invention relates to a composite composition containing a polymeric matrix phase and a dispersed inorganic particulate phase, and which can contain other materials, such as reinforcing fibers, pigments and dyes, and the like. One of the desirable properties of the material is its self-skinning nature.

The polymeric phase desirably contains at least a polyurethane, generally considered to be a 2-part or thermosetting polyurethane. The polyurethane is formed by reacting a poly- or di-isocyanate (hereinafter "isocyanate"), particularly an aromatic diisocyanate, more particularly, a methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI), with one or more polyether polyols, described in more detail below.

The MDI used in the invention can be MDI monomer, MDI oligomer, or a mixture thereof. The particular MDI used can be selected based on the desired overall properties, such as the amount of foaming, strength of bonding to the inorganic particulates, wetting of the inorganic particulates in the reaction mixture, strength of the resulting composite material, and stiffness (elastic modulus).

Although toluene diisocyanate can be used, MDI is generally preferable due to its lower volatility and lower toxicity. Other factors that influence the particular MDI or MDI mixture used in the invention are viscosity (a low viscosity is desirable from an ease of handling standpoint), cost, volatility, reactivity, and content of 2,4 isomer. Color may be a significant factor for some applications, but does not generally affect selection of an MDI for preparing synthetic lumber.

Light stability is also not a particular concern for selecting MDI for use in the composite of the invention. In fact, the composite of the invention allows the use of isocyanate mixtures not generally regarded as suitable for outdoor use, because of their limited light stability. When used in the composite of the invention, these materials surprisingly exhibit excellent light stability, with little or no yellowing or chalking. Since isocyanate mixtures normally regarded as suitable for outdoor use (generally aliphatic isocyanates) are considerably more expensive than those used in

this invention, the ability of the invention to use MDI mixtures represents a significant cost advantage.

Suitable MDI compositions for use in the invention include those having viscosities ranging from about 25 to about 200 cp at 25 °C and NCO contents ranging from about 30% to about 35%. Generally, isocyanates are used that provide at least 1 equivalent NCO group to 1 equivalent OH group from the polyols, desirably with about 5 % to about 10% excess NCO groups. Suitable isocyanates include Bayer MRS-4, Bayer MR Light, Dow PAPI 27, Bayer MR5, Bayer MRS-2, and Rubinate 9415.

As indicated above, the isocyanate used in the invention is reacted with one or more polyols. In general, the ratio of isocyanate to polyol, based on equivalent weights (OH groups for polyols and NCO groups for isocyanates) is generally in the range of about 0.5:1 to about 1.5:1, more particularly from about 0.8:1 to about 1.1:1. Ratios in these ranges provide good foaming and bonding to inorganic particulates, and yields low water pickup, fiber bonding, heat distortion resistance, and creep resistance properties. However, precise selection of the desired ratio will be affected by the amount of water in the system, including water added per se as a foaming agent, and water introduced with other components as an “impurity.”

The polyol or polyols used may be single monomers, oligomers, or blends. Mixtures of polyols can be used to influence or control the properties of the resulting polymer network. For example, mixtures of two polyols, one a low molecular weight, rubbery (relative to the second) polyol and the other a higher molecular weight, more rigid (relative to the first) polyol. The amount of rigid polyol is carefully controlled

in order to avoid making the composite too brittle(a ratio of flexible polyol to rigid polyol of between about 5 wt% and about 20 wt%, more particularly around 15 wt% has generally been found to be suitable. It is generally desirable to use polyols in liquid form, and generally in the lowest viscosity liquid form available, as these can be more easily mixed with the inorganic particulate material. So-called “EO” tipped polyols can be used; however their use is generally avoided where it is desired to avoid “frosting” of the polymer material when exposed to water.

In general, desirable polyols include polyether polyols, such as MULTRANOL (Bayer), including MULTRANOL 3400 or MULTRANOL 4035, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, glycerol, 2-butyn-1,4-diol, neopentyl glycol, 1,2-propanediol, pentaerythritol, mannitol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,3-buethylene glycol, hydrogenated bisphenol A, polytetramethyleneglycolethers, polythioethers, and other di- and multi-funtional polyethers and polyester polyethers, and mixtures thereof. The polyols need not be miscible, but should not cause compatibility problems in the polymeric composite.

As indicated above, the composite of the invention can desirably be prepared by mixing the polyols together (if multiple polyols are used), and then mixing them with various additives, such as catalysts, surfactants, and foaming agent, and then adding the inorganic particulate phase, then any reinforcing fiber, and finally the isocyanate.

One or more catalysts are generally added to control the curing time of the polymer matrix (upon addition of the isocyanate), and these may be selected from among those known to initiate reaction between isocyanates and polyols, such as



amine-containing catalysts, such as DABCO and tetramethylbutanediamine, , tin-, mercury- and bismuth-containing catalysts, . To increase uniformity and rapidity of cure, it may be desirable to add multiple catalysts, including a catalyst that provides overall curing via gelation, and another that provides rapid surface curing to form a skin and eliminate tackiness. For example, a liquid mixture of 1 part tin-containing catalyst to 10 parts amine-containing catalyst can be added in an amount greater than 0 wt% and below about 0.10 wt% (based on the total reaction mixture) or less, depending on the length of curing time desired. Too much catalyst can result in overcuring, which could cause buildup of cured material on the processing equipment, or too stiff a material which cannot be properly shaped, or scorching; in severe cases, this can lead to unsaleable product or fire. Curing times generally range from about 5 seconds to about 2 hours.

A surfactant may optionally be added to the polyol mixture to function as a wetting agent and assist in mixing of the inorganic particulate material. The surfactant also stabilizes bubbles formed during foaming (if a foamed product is desired) and passivates the surface of the inorganic particulates, so that the polymeric matrix covers and bonds to a higher surface area. Surfactants can be used in amounts below about 0.5 wt%, desirably about 0.3 wt%, based on the total weight of the mixture. Excess amount of surfactant can lead to excess water absorption, which can lead to freeze/thaw damage to the composite material. Silicone surfactants have been found to be suitable for use in the invention. Examples include DC-197 and DC-193 (silicone-based, Air Products), and other nonpolar and polar (anionic and cationic) products. .

Foaming agent may also be added to the polyol mixture if a foamed product is desired. While these may include organic blowing agents, such as halogenated hydrocarbons, hexanes, and other materials that vaporize when heated by the polyol-isocyanate reaction, it has been found that water is much less expensive, and reacts with isocyanate to yield  $\text{CO}_2$ , which is inert, safe, and need not be scrubbed from the process. Equally as important,  $\text{CO}_2$  provides the type of polyurethane cells desirable in a foamed product (i.e., mostly open, but some closed cells), is highly compatible with the use of most inorganic particulate fillers, particularly at high filler levels, and is compatible with the use of reinforcing fibers. Other foaming agents will not produce the same foam structure as is obtained with water.

If water is not added to the composition, some foaming may still occur due to the presence of small quantities of water (around 0.2 wt%, based on the total weight of the reaction mixture) introduced with the other components as an “impurity.” On the other hand, excessive foaming resulting from the addition of too much water (either directly or through the introduction of “wet” reactants or inorganic particulate materials) can be controlled by addition of an absorbent, such as UOP “T” powder.

The amount of water present in the system will have an important effect on the density of the resulting composite material. This amount generally ranges from about 0.10 wt% to about 0.40 wt%, based on the weight of polyol added, for composite densities ranging from about 20 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> to about 90 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>.

Reinforcing fibers can also be introduced into the polyol mixture prior to introduction of the isocyanate. These can include fibers per se, such as chopped fiberglass, or fabrics or portions of fabrics, such as rovings or linear tows, or

combinations of these. Typically, the reinforcing fibers range from about 0.125 in. to about 1 in, more particularly from about 0.25 in to about 0.5 in. The reinforcing fibers give the material added strength (flexural, tensile, and compressive), increase its stiffness, and provide increased toughness (impact strength or resistance to brittle fracture). Fabrics, rovings, or tows increase flexural stiffness and creep resistance. The inclusion of the particular polyurethane networks of the invention, together with the optional surfactants, and the inorganic particulate sizes used make the composite of the invention particularly and surprisingly well suited for inclusion of reinforcing fibers in foamed material, which normally would be expected to rupture or distort the foam bubbles and decrease the strength of the composite system.

In addition to inclusion of reinforcing fibers into the polyol mixture prior to polymerization, oriented axial fibers can also be introduced into the composite after extrusion, as the polymer exits the extruder and prior to any molding. The fibers (e.g., glass strings) can desirably be wetted with a mixture of polyol (typically a higher molecular weight, rigid polyol) and isocyanate, but without catalyst or with a slow cure catalyst, or with other rigid or thermosetting resins, such as epoxies. This allows the wetted fiber to be incorporated into the composite before the newly added materials can cure, and allows this curing to be driven by the exotherm of the already curing polymer in the bulk material.

Whether added before or after polymerization and extrusion, the composite material of the invention contains a polymeric matrix phase that is strongly bonded to the dispersed reinforcing fibers, increasing the strength and stiffness of the resulting

material. This enables the material to be used as a structural synthetic lumber, even at relatively low densities (e.g., about 20 to about 60 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>).

Pigment or dye can be added to the polyol mixture or can be added at other points in the process. The pigment is optional, but can help make the composite material more commercially acceptable, more distinctive, and help to hide any scratches that might form in the surface of the material. Typical examples of pigments include iron oxide, typically added in amounts ranging from about 2 wt% to about 7 wt%, based on the total weight of the reaction mixture.

The inorganic particulate phase is an important feature of the invention, and is typically present in amounts ranging between about 45 wt% to about 85 wt% of the total composition. Increasing the proportion of inorganic particulate can lead to increased difficulty in mixing, making the inclusion of a surfactant more desirable. The inorganic particulate material should have less than about 0.5 wt% water (based on the weight of the particulate material) in order to avoid excessive or uncontrolled foaming.

It is generally desirable to use particulate materials with a broad particle size distribution, because this provides better particulate packing, leading to increased density and decreased resin level per unit weight of composite. Since the inorganic particulate is typically some form of waste or scrap material, this leads to decreased raw material cost as well. Particles having size distributions ranging from about 0.0625 in to below 325 mesh have been found to be particularly suitable

Suitable inorganic particulates can include ground glass particles, fly ash, bottom ash, sand, granite dust, and the like, as well as mixtures of these. Fly ash is

desirable because it is uniform in consistency, contains some carbon (which can provide some desirable weathering properties to the product due to the inclusion of fine carbon particles which are known to provide weathering protection to plastics, and the effect of opaque ash particles which block UV light.,, and contains some metallic species, such as metal oxides, which are believed to provide additional catalysis of the polymerization reactions. Ground glass (such as window or bottle glass) absorbs less resin, decreasing the cost of the composite. A 1:1 mixture of coal fly ash and bottom ash has also been found to be suitable as the inorganic particulate composition. In general, fly ash having very low bulk density (e.g., less than about 40 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>) and/or high carbon contents (e.g., around 20 wt% or higher) are less suitable, since they are more difficult to incorporate into the resin system, and may require additional inorganic fillers that have much less carbon, such as foundry sand, to be added. Fly ash produced by coal-fueled power plants, including Houston Lighting and Power power plants, fly and bottom ash from Southern California Edison plants (Navajo or Mohave), fly ash from Scottish Power/Jim Bridger power plant in Wyoming, and fly ash from Central Hudson Power plant have been found to be suitable for use in the invention.

The process for producing the composite material may be operated in a batch, semibatch, or continuous manner. Mixing may be conducted using conventional mixers, such as Banbury type mixers, stirred tanks, and the like, or may be conducted in an extruder, such as a twin screw, co-rotating extruder. When an extruder is used, additional heating is generally not necessary, especially if liquid polyols are used. In

addition, forced cooling is not generally required, except for minimal cooling to control excessive or runaway exotherms.

For example, a multi-zone extruder can be used, with polyols and additives introduced into the first zone, inorganic particulates introduced in the second zone, and chopped fibers, isocyanate, and pigments introduced in the fifth zone. A twin screw, co-rotating, extruder (e.g. 100 mm diameter, although the diameter can be varied substantially) can be used, with only water cooling (to maintain room temperature), and without extruder vacuum (except for ash dust). Liquid materials can be pumped into the extruder, while solids can be added by suitable hopper/screw feeder arrangements. Internal pressure build up in such an exemplary arrangement is not significant.

Although gelation occurs essentially immediately, complete curing can take as long as 48 hours, and it is therefore desirable to wait at least that long before assessing the mechanical properties of the composite, in order to allow both the composition and the properties to stabilize.

As explained above, the composite material of the invention is advantageously used in structural products, including synthetic lumber. The synthetic lumber may be formed in a batch, semibatch, or continuous fashion. For example, in continuous operation, polymerized (and polymerizing) material leaving the extruder (after optional incorporation of post-extruder fibers, tows, or rovings) is supplied to a forming system, which provides dimensional constraint to the material, and can be used to pattern the surfaces of the resulting synthetic lumber with simulated woodgrain or other designs, in order to make the material more commercially

desirable. For example, a conveyor belt system comprising 2, 4, or 6 belts made from a flexible resin having wood grain or other design molded therein can be used. One such suitable system is described in copending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_ (Attorney Docket No. \_\_\_\_\_) filed on even date herewith, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. Desirably, the belts are formed from a self-releasing rubber or elastomeric material so that it will not adhere to the polymer composite. Suitable belt materials include silicone rubber, oil impregnated polyurethane, or synthetic or natural rubbers, if necessary coated with a release agent, such as waxes, silicones, or fluoropolymers.

Representative suitable compositional ranges for synthetic lumber, in percent based on the total composite composition, are provided below:

Rigid polyol	about 6 to about 18 wt%
Flexible polyol	0 to about 10 wt%
Surfactant	about 0.2 to about 0.5 wt%
Skin forming catalyst	about 0.002 to about 0.01 wt%
Gelation catalyst	about 0.02 to about 0.1 wt%
Water	0 to about 0.5 wt%
Chopped fiberglass	0 to about 10 wt%
Pigments	0 to about 6 wt%
Inorganic particulates	about 60 to about 85 wt%
Isocyanate	about 6 to about 20 wt%
Axial tows	0 to about 6 wt%.

The invention can be further understood by reference to the following non-limiting examples.

#### EXAMPLE 1

A polymer composite composition was prepared by introducing 9.5 wt% rigid polyol (MULTRANOL 4035, Bayer), 0.3 wt% rubber polyol (ARCOL LG-56, Bayer), 0.3 wt% surfactant/wetting agent (DC-197, Air Products), 0.005 wt% film forming organic tin catalyst (UL-28/22, Air Products), 0.03 wt% amine gelation catalyst (33LV, Air Products), and 0.05 wt% water as foaming agent to the drive end of a 100 mm diameter twin screw co-rotating extruder with water cooling to maintain room temperature. At a point around 60% of the length of the extruder, 4.2 wt% chopped glass fibers (Owens Corning) with ¼ to 1/2 inch lengths were added, along with 4.0 wt% brown pigment (Interstar), 74 wt% fly ash (ISG), and 9.6 wt% isocyanate (MONDUR MR Light, Bayer). The extruder was operated at room temperature (75 °F), at 200 rpm for one hour. Following extrusion, 0.4 wt% of a resin mixture of rubbery polyol (ARCOL LG-56, Bayer), and isocyanate (MONDUR MR Light, Bayer) were added to the surface of the extruded material to provide a bonding adhesive for glass tows. The glass tows (Owens Corning) ¼ to ½ inch length were added in an amount of around 2 wt% to provide added rigidity, and were added just below the surface of the material produced by the extruder.

The resulting composite material was particularly useful as synthetic decking material.

#### EXAMPLE 2



In a batch reactor, 16.4 wt % rigid polyol (Bayer 4035) was combined with 1.9 wt% flexible polyol (Bayer 3900), 0.2 wt% surfactant (DC-197), water, 3.2 wt% pigments, 0.0001 wt% UL-28 organic tin catalyst, and 0.1 wt% 33LV amine catalyst, and thoroughly mixed for 1 minute. 31.5 wt% Wyoming fly ash was then added and mixed for an additional 1 minute. Finally, 17.3 wt% isocyanate (1468A, Hehr), 0.9 wt% chopped brown fiber, 3.5 wt% chopped glass (0.25 in. diameter), and an additional 25.2 wt% Wyoming fly ash were added and mixed for 30 seconds. The resulting material had a resin content of 36 %, a ratio of rigid to rubbery polyol of 90%, a solids content of 64%, a 10% excess isocyanate content, and a fiber content of 4.4%, all by weight based on the total composition unless noted otherwise. The resulting material was suitable for forming synthetic lumber boards.

### EXAMPLE 3

In a batch reactor, 16.4 wt % rigid polyol (Bayer 4035) was combined with 1.9 wt% flexible polyol (Bayer 3900), 0.2 wt% surfactant (DC-197), water, 3.2 wt% pigments, 3.5 wt% chopped glass (0.25 in. diameter), around 0.4 wt% Mohave bottom ash, 0.0001 wt% UL-28 organic tin catalyst, and 0.1 wt% 33LV amine catalyst, and thoroughly mixed for 1 minute. 31.5 wt% Wyoming fly ash was then added and mixed for an additional 1 minute. Finally, 17.3 wt% isocyanate (1468A, Hehr), 0.9 wt% chopped brown fiber, and an additional 25.2 wt% Wyoming fly ash were added and mixed for 30 seconds. The resulting material had a resin content of 36 %, a ratio of rigid to rubbery polyol of 90%, a solids content of 64%, a 10% excess isocyanate content, and a fiber content of 4.4%, all by weight based on the total

composition unless noted otherwise. The resulting material was suitable for forming synthetic lumber boards.

For each of Examples 2 and 3, water was added in amounts shown below (in percent based on total polyol added); physical properties of the resulting material were tested, and the results provided below. The 200 lb impact test was conducted by having a 200 lb man jump on an 18 inch span of synthetic lumber board, 2 x 6 inches supported above the ground from a height of about 1 ft in the air, and evaluating whether the board breaks.

Example	H <sub>2</sub> O (% of polyol)	Density (lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )	Break Strength (psi)	100 psi Deflection (in)	Hardness (Durometer C)	Flexural Strength (psi)	Flexural Modulus (psi)	200 lb impact test (P/F)
2	0.10	63	730	0.15	62	3129	118,331	P
2	0.23	59	650	0.15	57	2786	118,331	P
2	0.40	47	450	0.15	52	1929	118,331	F
3	0.10	63	810	0.15	62	3472	118,331	P

#### EXAMPLE 4

Fiberglass rovings (Ahlstrom, 0.755 g/ft) or brown basalt rovings (0.193 g/ft) were positioned in a 24 inch mold for 2 x 4 inch synthetic lumber, and stabilized to limit movement relative to the mold surface (about 0.125 in. in from the mold surface) and to keep them taut. The rovings were applied dry, coated and pre-cured with the synthetic lumber composition (minus ash and chopped glass), and wet with a mixture of 49 wt% rigid polyol (MULTRANOL 4035), 0.098 wt% surfactant (DC-197), 0.20 wt% amine catalyst (33LV), and 49.59 wt% isocyanate (Hehr 1468A).

To the mold was added a synthetic lumber mixture, formed by combining 16.6 wt% rigid polyol (MULTRANOL 4035), 5.5 wt% flexible polyol (MULTRANOL 3900), 0.16 wt% surfactant (DC-197), 0.07 wt% water, 3.7 wt% pigments, 0.003 wt% organic tin catalyst (UL-28, Air Products), and 0.1 wt% amine catalyst (33LV), and mixing for 1 minute, then adding 26.4 wt% Wyoming fly ash, mixing for 1 minute, and finally adding 20.4 wt% isocyanate (MRS4, Bayer), 1.1 wt% chopped brown fiber, 3.4 wt% chopped 0.25 in. fiberglass, and 22.5 wt% Wyoming fly ash, and mixing for 30 seconds.

The physical properties of the resulting boards were assessed, and are indicated below. Control boards were also prepared to different densities, and their physical properties evaluated as well. The axially oriented rovings greatly increased flexural strength, with little added weight. The rovings tend to have a more pronounced strengthening effect as the load on the material is increased.

Roving type	Number of rovings	Roving coating	Density (lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )	Flexural strength (psi)	Flexural Modulus @ 100 psi (Ksi)	Flexural Modulus @ 200 psi (Ksi)
Basalt	10	Dry	41	1191	73	53
Fiberglass	10	Pre-cured resin	58	4000	188	135
Fiberglass	10	Dry	62	5714	339	169
Basalt	40	Dry	49	2465	96	101
Basalt	40	Dry	31	1650	62	165
Fiberglass	10	Dry	32	2717	37	57
Fiberglass	10	Wet	36	3533	77	93
Fiberglass	5	Wet	36	2410	64	71
Fiberglass	15	Wet	38	4594	171	80
Fiberglass	20	Wet	35	4356	84	80
None			55	1808	147	98
None			66	4724	121	100
None			68	---	169	135
None			59	2568	70	84
None			45	1319	82	62
None			35	1174	56	63
None			41	746	59	0

The synthetic lumber produced by the invention was found to have good fire retardant properties, achieving a flame spread index of 25, and to produce only small quantities of respirable particles of size less than 10  $\mu\text{m}$  when sawn. It provides excellent compressive strength, screw and nail holding properties, and density. Extruded composite of the invention generally provides mechanical properties that are even better than those provided by molded composite.